markings. Loew figured a still darker form in his photograph of a female wing on Plate xvi. of his work quoted above.

Gynandromorphs and Sex.

By Hy. J. TURNER, F.E.S.

In the *Entomologist's Record*, vol. xxiii., page 215, was a Current Note on "Gynandromorphous Macro-Lepidoptera," giving a list of references to a series of articles in which were catalogued all the gynandromorphous specimens known, with details of their individual characteristics.

We have recently gone through the first four series of these records with a view to test the value of a general statement which has been made sometimes, *viz.*, that as a rule the right side was male and the left side female.

The references are all to species of the Rhopalocera of the Palæarctic Fauna. Those gynandromorphous examples whose sexes were mixed, and indefinite as to sex division, have been omitted.

[*Illustrierte Wochenschrift für Entomologie*, vol. i., 1896; vol. ii., 1897; vol. iii., 1898; and *Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift*, vol. xlix., 1904.]

Papilio machaon, right side ♂ =3, left side ♂ =1.
Parnassius apollo, right side ♂ =2, left side ♂ =1.
Parnassius delius, right side ♂ =6, left side ♂ =3.
Pieris brassicae, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =2.
Pieris napi, right side ♂ =2, left side ♂ =5.
Pontia daplidice, right side ♂ =4, left side ♂ =3.
Euchloë cardamines, right side ♂ =7, left side ♂ =11.
Euchloë damone, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =0.
Leptosia sinapis, right side ♂ =0, left side ♂ =1.
Zegris eupheme, right side ♂ =0, left side ♂ =1.
Colias chrysotheme, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =0.
Colias erate, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =0.
Colias hyale right, side ♂ =3, left side ♂ =0.
Colias edusa, right side ♂ =3, left side ♂ =5.
Colias palaeno, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =2.
Colias myrmidone, right side ♂ =0, left side ♂ =1.
Gonepteryx rhamni, right side ♂ =18, left side ♂ =16.
Gonepteryx cleopatra, right side ♂ =12, left side ♂ =9.
Bithys quercus, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =0.
Ruralis betulae, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =0.
Rumicia phlaeas, right side ♂ =0, left side ♂ =1.
Heodes virgaureae, left side ♂ =3, left side ♂ =0.
Chrysophanus hippothoë, right side ♂ =0, left side ♂ =1.
Loweia alciphron, right side ♂ =0, left side ♂ =1.
Loweia amphidamas, right side ♂ =6, left side ♂ =2.
Lycaena arion, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =0.
Lycaena euphemus right side ♂ =0, left side ♂ =1.
Agriades thetis, right side ♂ =3, left side ♂ =2.
Agriades coridon, right side ♂ =2, left side ♂ =0.
Plebeius argus (*aegon*), right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =4.
Plebeius argyrognomon, right side ♂ =3, left side ♂ =0.

Celastrina argiolus, right side ♂ =0, left side ♂ =1.
Polyommatus icarus, right side ♂ =12, left side ♂ =9.
Polyommatus hylas, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =1.
Polyommatus meleager, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =2.
Polyommatus escheri, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =0.
Polyommatus amandus, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =2.
Aricia enmedon, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =0.
Hirsutina damon, right side ♂ =0, left side ♂ =1.
Hamearis lucina, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =1.
Araschnia levana, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =1.
Dryas paphia, right side ♂ =18, left side ♂ =20.
Dryas pandora, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =0.
Pyrameis cardui, right side ♂ =0, left side ♂ =1.
Pyrameis atalanta, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =1.
Eugonia polychloros, right side ♂ =0, left side ♂ =1.
Euvanessa antiopa, right side ♂ =6, left side ♂ =4.
Aglais urticae, right side ♂ =0, left side ♂ =1.
Brenthis selene, right side ♂ =0, left side ♂ =1.
Melitaea didyma, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =0.
Melitaea phoebe, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =0.
Melitaea athalia, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =0.
Melitaea dictynna, right side ♂ =0, left side ♂ =1.
Limenitis populi, right side ♂ =9, left side ♂ =6.
Apatura iris, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =1.
Apatura ilia, right side ♂ =2, left side ♂ =5.
Epinephele lycaon, right side ♂ =0, left side ♂ =2.
Epinephele jurtina, right side ♂ =7, left side ♂ =0.
Erebia aethiops, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =1.
Erebia euryale, right side ♂ =0, left side ♂ =2.
Hipparchia semele, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =0.
Pararge maera, right side ♂ =0, left side ♂ =2.
Hipparchia statilinus, right side ♂ =0, left side ♂ =1.
Satyrus hermione, right side ♂ =0, left side ♂ =2.
Satyrus alcyone, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =0.
Coenonympha arcania, right side ♂ =0, left side ♂ =2.
Adopaea flava, right side ♂ =1, left side ♂ =0.

Summing up these we find that out of 302 examples of recorded gynandromorphic specimens of European Rhopalocera, we have 157 cases in which the ♂ secondary sexual characters predominate on the right side, and 145 cases in which they predominate on the left side, that is, approximately the same numbers, so that these figures give no support to the statement that in gynandromorphic specimens the right side of the insect is usually predominantly male. The figures for individual species give the same indication, *Dryas paphia*, 18 to 20; *Polyommatus icarus*, 12 to 9; *Gonepteryx rhamni*, 18 to 16, etc.

Certain species seem very prone to the phenomenon of gynandromorphism. Both *Gonepteryx rhamni* and *G. cleopatra*: *Dryas paphia*, but not the closely allied *D. pandora*: *Euchloë cardamines*, but not *E. euphenoides*, of which no specimen was recorded; *Polyommatus icarus*, but none of the rest of the "blues"; *Limenitis populi* and perhaps *Apatura ilia*. The remainder of the species show but very slight tendency to this aberration.

A large number of gynandromorphs of the Heterocera are catalogued in the lists referred to, but no summary has been made. Casual inspection of odd chapters have supported the contentions (1) that no predominance exists in the side of the insect which assumes the male secondary sexual characters, and (2) that the number of each sex in a species is approximately the same.

A "Priority" Note.

By GEORGE WHEELER, M.A., F.Z.S., F.E.S.

On the last page of the December number of the *Ent. Record* we find the following observation:—"As the term 'falces' was introduced so long ago as 1905, it *has priority* over the term 'gnathos,' *which will fall*" *!!* (The italics and notes of exclamation are mine.) I express no opinion as to the greater suitability of one term or the other, but the implication contained in this phrase that the Law of Priority has any reference whatever to the names of anatomical sections, or indeed to anything at all except classification, cannot be too soon exposed or too emphatically contradicted, especially since the same monstrous doctrine seems to be accepted, and almost taken for granted, in the subsequent papers on the same subject by Mr. Bethune-Baker and the Rev. C. R. N. Burrows. Fortunately not even the maddest of Priority fanatics has yet succeeded in reducing us to this condition of helplessness, and we are still absolutely at liberty to choose the most suitable and descriptive nomenclature in all such cases, without giving a thought to the question which was the first in use. In point of fact it is quite unlikely that the first name used will in most cases meet with general acceptance, since later nomenclature generally means further research, and the wisdom of yesterday will often be the ignorance of to-morrow. At the same time there are two principles which should (in my opinion at least) be generally recognised: first, a word used in any branch of science by one author to designate a particular object, or part of an object (*e.g.*, "*scaphium*"), should not be available for use by another author to designate some other object, or some other part of the same object, in the same branch of science; and secondly, an author changing his nomenclature should be expected to draw attention to, and explain, the change, in such a way as to leave no doubt as to his meaning in the minds of his readers. A general regard for these two principles will obviate any probability of misunderstanding, without dragging the hateful Priority question into matters for which it was never intended, and where it could only become a bar to any rational progress even more effectively than it has already done in the domain of Classification.

The Butterflies of Lower Egypt.

By Colonel N. MANDERS, D.D.M.S. Egypt, F.E.S.

I had intended to publish nothing on the above subject until I had completed my tour of service in Egypt, but tenure of appointment is so uncertain in these troublous times that I think it better to put on record the few observations I have made, and if opportunity occurs to extend them afterwards.

The most useful paper I know on Egyptian butterflies is one